

The same evening, Monday, April 25, the Montreal Physiological Society also held its annual meeting at the Ayerst Research Laboratories in Ville St-Laurent. The new research laboratory buildings were open from 7 to 8.15 p.m. for inspection. Among other items, a new slate of officers for the coming year was elected, including Dr. Eleanor Harpur, president; Dr. E. Page, vice-president; and Dr. J. Parker, secretary. The main part of the program was an address by the retiring president, Dr. A. D'Iorio, whose subject was "Catabolic pathways of catecholamines". He first spoke on the nature of the granules within the cells of the adrenal medulla which contain the adrenaline. There is evidence to indicate that these granules are true sacs with a membrane and that the adrenaline within the granules is in combination with ATP and an alpha globulin. Dr. D'Iorio and his associates have conducted extensive studies on the nature of these granules, their functions and how they participate in the adrenaline-release mechanism. In the second part of his address, Dr. D'Iorio spoke on the metabolism of adrenaline and the fate of adrenaline in the body. Their results are still somewhat incomplete to explain the mechanism or to present a reasonable scheme of this catabolic pathway.

The Quebec Camp for Diabetic Children Inc. will open its third season on August 15, and will run for a two-week period. It has been possible for the directors to secure the facilities and staff of Camp Wilvaken for this period. The camp is situated on Lake Lovering, six miles from Magog, Que. It is hoped that both English-speaking and French-speaking diabetic children will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend camp. Physicians interested in sending their patients are requested to apply to Dr. Mimi M. Belmonte, The Montreal Children's Hospital, 2300 Tupper Street, Room 478.

The annual meetings of two of Montreal's English-speaking hospitals were held in the last two weeks of April. Both emphasized extensive building and renovation programs now in progress and partly completed. The Verdun Protestant Hospital cared for more patients in 1959 than in any previous year in its history. Construction on the \$4,000,000 building and renovation program has begun, which will include a 150-bed medical-surgical unit and 100-bed continuous-care building. The cost will be covered through federal-provincial grants and about \$750,000 raised by the recent building fund campaign. The annual report presented by Dr. Charles Roberts, medical superintendent, was very optimistic throughout, including the section dealing with problems of the older patients. Any feeling of a tendency towards hopelessness is offset by the fact that last year one-fifth of patients over 65 admitted were discharged during the same year.

The annual report of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, presented by its medical director, Dr. Harold R. Griffiths, showed partial completion of their building and alterations program but also reported a slight increase in the annual deficit, from \$59,065 for 1958 to \$75,925 in 1959. Beginning about May 1, the hospital expected to move patients into the new wing. On that day the interns and the outpatient department moved into new quarters provided in the old residence for nurses. The new nurses' residence

is completed and plans are under way to establish in 1961 a school for nursing assistants which will be run in conjunction with, but quite separate from, the existing school of nursing.

Dr. Donald Ross, associate professor of psychiatry and associate professor of industrial medicine at the University of Cincinnati, delivered the fifth annual Françoise Boulanger Memorial Lecture at the Montreal Children's Hospital on March 26. He spoke on "Psycho-analytic observations on the emotional situation of the group psychotherapist".

Dr. Rolland Simard has been appointed chief of the department of gynaecology at Notre-Dame Hospital in Montreal. He assumes the post held for so many years by our illustrious friend, the late Dr. Léon Gérin-Lajoie.

A. H. NEUFELD

NOVA SCOTIA

Dalhousie medical graduates, their wives and guests from Eastern Canada and the United States attending the C.M.A. meeting in Banff, in June, will have an opportunity to meet with Dalhousie graduates from Western Canada and the United States who will be attending the convention. A reunion, in the form of a reception and buffet, has been arranged to take place at the Banff School of Fine Arts at 5.30 p.m. on the evening of June 16. This informal gathering will be under the chairmanship of Dean Walter MacKenzie of the University of Alberta, with Dr. Donald Ramsay of Calgary acting as chairman. To Dalhousians, this should prove an added attraction in the extensive social program at the meeting. If you are planning to be there, drop a card to that effect to Dr. Ramsay, 214 6th Avenue West, Calgary.

PUBLIC HEALTH

SURVEILLANCE REPORTS OF EPIDEMIC OR UNUSUAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

PARALYTIC POLIOMYELITIS

For the period January 1 to April 9, 1960, 76 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis have been reported in Canada. British Columbia accounts for 34 cases; Alberta 13; Quebec 16, Newfoundland 6 and New Brunswick 4. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba have reported one case each.

The cumulative total to this date for the years 1949 to 1960 is presented below:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Cumulative total to April 9</i>
1949.....	9
1950.....	39
1951.....	11
1952.....	19
1953.....	39
1954.....	64
1955.....	39
1956.....	30
1957.....	16
1958.....	13
1959.....	20
1960.....	76

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN CANADA*
ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Disease	Week ended (1960):				Cumulative total since beginning of year	
	April 2	April 9	April 16	April 23	1960	1959
Brucellosis (Undulant fever)..... (044)	2	2	1	1	18	24
Diarrhoea of the newborn, epidemic..... (764)	2	—	—	—	15	26
Diphtheria..... (055)	—	—	1	—	11	13
Dysentery:						
(a) Amœbic..... (046)	—	—	—	—	1	2
(b) Bacillary..... (045)	63	59	31	34	944	283
(c) Other and unspecified..... (047, 048)	6	4	3	—	113	11
Encephalitis, infectious..... (082.0)	—	—	—	1	7	2
Food poisoning:						
(a) Staphylococcus intoxication..... (049.0)	—	—	—	—	236	5
(b) Salmonella with food as vehicle of infection..... (042.1)	12	6	9	6	160	102
(c) Unspecified..... (049.2)	3	—	—	—	11	39
Hepatitis, infectious (including serum hepatitis)..... (092, N998.5)	83	71	121	79	2,140	2,189
Meningitis, viral or aseptic..... (080.2, 082.1)	5	1	1	1	67	21
Meningococcal infections..... (057)	—	1	5	2	58	73
Pemphigus neonatorum (Impetigo of the newborn)..... (766)	—	—	—	—	4	1
Pertussis (Whooping cough)..... (056)	134	147	103	81	1,970	1,946
Poliomyelitis, paralytic..... (080.0, 080.1)	7	8	1	—	77	19
Scarlet fever and Streptococcal sore throat..... (050, 051)	766	577	471	307	11,925	9,804
Tuberculosis:						
(a) Pulmonary..... (001, 002)	47	80	98	63	1,444	1,933
(b) Other and unspecified..... (003-019)	25	27	21	32	414	593
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever..... (040, 041)	3	8	8	12	122	261
Venereal diseases:						
(a) Gonorrhœa..... (030-035)	296	222	276	248	4,455	4,305
(b) Syphilis..... (020-029)	34	40	38	21	595	620
(c) Other†..... (036-039)	—	—	—	—	3	2

*Figures for the Yukon are received four-weekly and are, therefore, shown in the cumulative totals only.

†Including chancroid, granuloma inguinale and lymphogranuloma venereum.

INFLUENZA

A severe outbreak of influenza has been reported in an old people's home in Edmonton, Alberta involving some 30 persons. The matron and a 74-year-old female inmate were seriously ill and had to be sent to hospital. Two men died. A hæmagglutinating virus has been isolated from the throats of five patients, including the two who died. The serological titre of a hospitalized patient showed a rise against influenza virus type A from 1:16 to 1:25.

In five more army personnel at Curry Barracks in Calgary and in one case previously reported from Jasper, a significant rise in titre against influenza virus type A has been demonstrated.

CRYPTOCOCCOSIS

A case of meningitis due to *Cryptococcus neoformans* (*Torula histolytica*) affecting a 24-year-old R.C.M.P. officer has been reported from New Westminster, B.C. The patient is seriously ill and is at present in the Royal Columbian Hospital. The onset occurred on April 7 and the disease was diagnosed on April 12 by isolation of the organism.

MALARIA

One case of malaria in an adult female has been reported from the North Fraser Health Unit, British Columbia.

TRICHINOSIS

Quebec.—Five cases of trichinosis have been reported from the province of Quebec for the week ending April 16, and five cases for the week ending April 23, 1960, bringing the total to date to 27 cases.

INDIAN AND NORTHERN HEALTH SERVICES

The outbreak of influenza-like disease reported previously at Coppermine, N.W.T., has now involved about 250 persons, Eskimos and whites. About 30 patients have been

admitted to hospital locally. No deaths have been reported and the majority of those affected are recovering well.

Outbreaks of influenza-like illness have also been reported from:

Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T.—About 60 Eskimo cases, involving the whole population. Six patients were evacuated to Cambridge Bay with pneumonia.

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.—About 60 Eskimos. Seventeen patients had pneumonia and were admitted to hospital at the nursing station.

Spence Bay, N.W.T.—About 60 Eskimo cases and one death.

Gjoa Haven, King William Island, N.W.T.—Fifteen cases have occurred, including two in Roman Catholic priests.

Trout Rock, Yellowknife, N.W.T.—About 56 people have been affected, all Indians.

Old Crow, Yukon Territory.—The whole village population has been affected. Old people were more seriously ill and eight cases of pneumonia occurred. There were no deaths.

INFLUENZA:

International Reports

United States.—No further reports of epidemic influenza have come to the attention of the Surveillance Section, Communicable Disease Center, since approximately mid-March. It is likely that the peak of national morbidity due to the disease was reached in late January or early February, with a gradual decline since that time.

From the 45 States in which clinical influenza or isolation of influenza virus has been reported this season, influenza virus A2 was identified in 37 States, virus A in 6 States, and virus A1 in 3 States, and virus B was isolated in 2 States. It is apparent that type A2 influenza virus was the etiological agent in the vast majority in the epidemic that occurred in the United States during the winter months of 1960.

Epidemiology Division,
Department of National Health
and Welfare, Ottawa.

April 23, 1960.